ISHKHANOV, B. S.; KAPITONOV, I. M.; YUR'YEV, B. A.; SHEVCHENKO, V. G.

"The giant resonance of the gamma quantum dipole absorption in Ca⁴⁰."
report submitted for Intl Conf on Low & Medium Energies Nuclear Physics,
Paris, 2-8 Jul 64.

ACCESSION NR: AP4031181

5/0056/64/046/004/1484/1486

AUTHOR: Ishkhanov, B. S.; Kapitonov, I. M.; Korniyenko, E. N.; Shevchanko, V. G.; Yur'yev, B. A.

TITLE: Photoprotons from calcium

SOURCE: Zh. eksper. i teor. fiz., v. 46, no. 4, 1964, 1484-1486

TOPIC TASS: photoproton, angular distribution, energy distribution, photoproton yield curve, integrated cross section, shell model, sum rule

ABSTRACT: To eliminate some contradictions which still exist between the calculations of the photodisintegration of $Ca^{h\,0}$ according to the many-particle shell model and the experimental data, the authors measured the angular and energy distribution of photoprotons from $Ca^{h\,0}$ for a maximum γ -ray energy 22 MeV, and also obtained cross sections for the reactions $Ca^{h\,0}(\gamma,\,p)$. The measurements were made on the 35 MeV betatron of NIIYaF MGU, the energy distributions being obtained with emulsions and the photoproton yield curves with scintillation spectrometers. The position of the peak in the cross section for the $(\gamma,\,p)$ reaction agrees with the theoretical calculation Balashov, Shevchenko, and Yudin (Nucl. Phys. v. 27, 323, 1961), and the integrated cross section agrees with both the sum-rule calculations and

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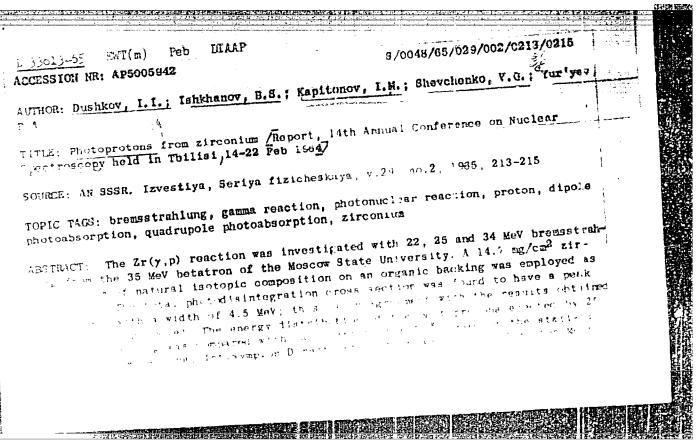
IERKINARA, B. S.; KAPITONOV, I. M.; KORNIYERKO, E. I.; SHEVCHENKO, V. G.; YUR'YEV, B. A. "Investigations of the Reaction Ca $^{hO}(\gamma,p)$." report submitted for All-Union Conf on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Toilisi, 14-22 Feb 64. NIIYaF, MGU (Sci Res Inst Nuclear Physics, Moscow State Univ)

CHVERTKO, A.I.; SEVBO, P.I., kand. t.khn. nauk, retsenzent; KAPITOMOV. I.M., inzh., red.; TAIROVA, A.L., red.izd-va; MAKAROVA, L.A., tekhn. red.

> [Flux handling equipment for automatic and semiautomatic welding] Fliusovaia apparatura dlia avtomaticheskoi i poluavtomaticheskoi svarki. Izd.2., dop. i perer. Moskva, (MIRA 17:2) Mashgiz, 1963. 206 p.

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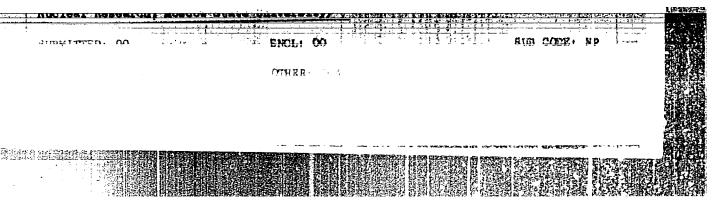
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Accession in the energies below about 7 MeV, but there was a considerable excess of managing photoprotons. These are ascribed to direct processes and account for at least 35% of the total number of photoprotons. The angular distribution of the total number of photoprotons. The angular distribution of the total number of photoprotons are selected by 25 MeV bremsstrahlung was moderately asymmetric and indi-

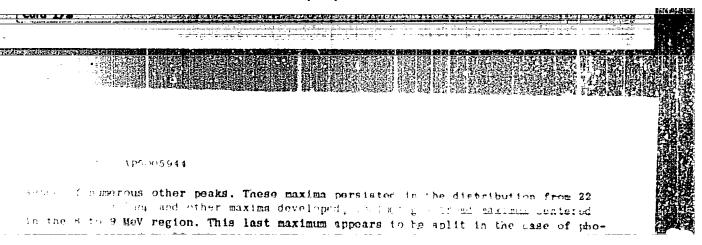
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TIME: Investigation of the call (April reaction / Report: 14th Innual Conference on Suclear Spectroscopy held in Thillie1, 14-22 Fob 1964/ o au 👉 9888. Ezvestiya. Seriva fizicheskava, v.25, no.3, 1953. 321-224 Some this coupe gamma makenthouse or the coner er er af ma The authors have determined the energy and angular distributions of mon-. That from $\operatorname{\mathsf{Ga}}^{(4)}$ nuclet by 18 , 22 kin in this constraint ${
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and the contradictory nature of same of this same near tental data. A 4.4 $\sim s^2$ is fallic calcium target having the natural isotopic composition was unployed.



GORYACHEV, B.I.; ISHKHANOV, B.S.; KAPITUNOV, I.M.; SHLVCHENKO, V.G.; YUR'YEV, B.A.

Energy distribution of photoprotons from Si²⁸. IAd. fiz. 1 no.6: 1005-1008 Je ¹65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki Hoskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000520430001-6"

KAPITONOV, I. T.

Tractors

Tractor with an electrical winching boom. Les. prom. No. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August, 1952. Unclassified.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000520430001-6"

Using electric tractors in lumbering operations. Mekh.trud.rab.8
no.1:41-44 Ja-F '54.
(Lumbering--Machinery) (Tractors)

KAPITONOV, I.T.

USSR/ Miscellaneous - Industrial processes

Card

1/1 Pub. 71 - 6/17

Authors

Kapitonov, I. T., Engineer

Title

Cycle of operation of the Novo-Lalinsk Lumber Cooperative

Periodical

Mekh. trud. rab. 4, 17 - 18, June 1954

Abstract

Tables and graph are presented showing the organization of work and the output of the Novo-Lalinsk Ural, Lumber Combine, which operates in accordance with a certain fixed cycle of operations set up by the Ministry of Lumber and Paper Industry USSR.

Institution :

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Submitted

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Skidding timber with S-80 tractors. Mekh.trud.rab. 10 no.5:34-37
My '56. (Lembering--Machinery)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000520430001-6"

EAPITONOV. Il'va Trofimovich; YERMOLIH, I.P., redaktor; POLITEVA, B.Eh., redaktor isdateretva; EARASIK, M.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Using S-80 tractors in lumbering] Ispol'sovanie traktorov S-80 na lesosagotovkakh. Moskva, Goslesbumisdat, 1957. 20 p.

(Tractors)

(Imbering--Machinery)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000520430001-6"

KAPITOROV, I.T.; ZYRYAROV, M.Yé., master less.

S-80 tractors engaged in moving lumber. Les., prem. 35 no.4:
5-7 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Starshiy nauchmyy setrudnik Ural'skogo filiala Tšentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta mekhanizatsii i energetiki (for Kapitomov).

(Lumberiag) (Gaterpillar tractors)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000520430001-6"

AUTHOR: Kapitonov, I.T., Engineer

SOV/118-58-1-9/16

TITLE:

The Trailing of Timber With Tractors of the Type S-100L

(Trelevka lesa traktorami S-100L)

PERIODICAL:

Mekhanizatsiya trudoyemkikh i tyazhelykh rabot, 1958, Nr 1,

pp 31-33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

At the Pavdinskiy and Yurtinskiy / cutting areas of the Novo-Lyalinskiy lespromkhoz kombinata Tagilles (The Novo-Lyalinsky Lespromkhoz of the Tagilles Combine), five experimental tractors of the type S-100L (power - 100 hp, speed - from 2.36 to 10.15 km per hour, weight - 12.6 tons) have been tested. The above mentioned wood cutting areas are located in the northern Urals in mountainous surroundings. In the winter of 1955/56, the temperature ranged from -420 to -50, the snow reached a depth of 120 cm. The tractors were trailing trees with untrimmed tops. The preliminary testing results of the S-100L tractors, which are equipped with double drum winches, are said to be satisfactory, but to determine completely its dependability and efficiency, test-

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SOV/118-58-1-9/16

The Trailing of Timber With Tractors of the Type S-100L

ing is being continued. There are 1 photograph, 1 table, and 1 diagram.

- 1. Wood industry-USSR 2. Wood-Handling 3. Tractors-Performance
- 4. Tractors-Test results

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000520430001-6

- 1. KAPITONOV, I. V.
- 2. USSR (600)
- he Communist Party of the Soviet Union Moscow
- 7. Report of the Moscow-City-wide Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (of Bolsheviks).
 Gor. khos. Mosk. 26. No. 10. 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

KAPITOROV, Ivan Vacilivavich: BELYAKOV, V., redaktor; MUKHIN, Yu.,

[Let us do our duty; report to the plenum of the Moscow Province Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union] Vypolnim svoi dolg; doklad na Plenume MK EPSS 12 itunia 1957 gods. Moskva. Gos. isd-vo polit.lit-ry, 1957. 22 p. (NIBA 10:9)

1. Sekretar' Moskovskogo oblastnogo komiteta Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyusa (for Kapitonov) (Agriculture)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000520430001-6"

KAPITONOV. 1.V., inzh.

Efficiency of the automatic control system of the main engine on motorships of the type "Feliks Dzerzhinskii." Sudostroenie 30 no.9129-30 S '64.

(MTRA 17:11)

MAP ITONOV, M. D.

21 Mar 73

"Two Types of Druse Minerals," D. P. Grigor'yev and
M. D. Kapitonov, Leningrad Mining Inst

DAY SSSR, Vol 89, No 3, pp 543-545

Distinguish two types of druse: 1) accretional druse
and 2) recrystallized druse. The first type is freand 2) recrystallized druse. The first type is fregently formed in hydrothermic seems and in filler
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MOKIYEVSKIY, V.A.; KAPITOHOV. M.D.

Skeleton quartz crystals from druse-bearing veins. Kristallografiia (LGI) no.4:99-109 '55. (MLRA 10: 5)

(Quartz crystals)

DIBROV, V.Ye.; DODIN, A.L., prof., nauchnyy red.; KAPITOMOV, M.D., red.

[Geological structure of the Gutara-Biryusa mica-bearing area]
Geologicheskoe stroenie Gutaro-Biriusinskogo sliudonosnogo
raiona. Pod nauchnoi red. A.L. Dodina. Isd-vo Voroneshskoge
gos.univ., 1958. 125 p. (MIRA 11:12)

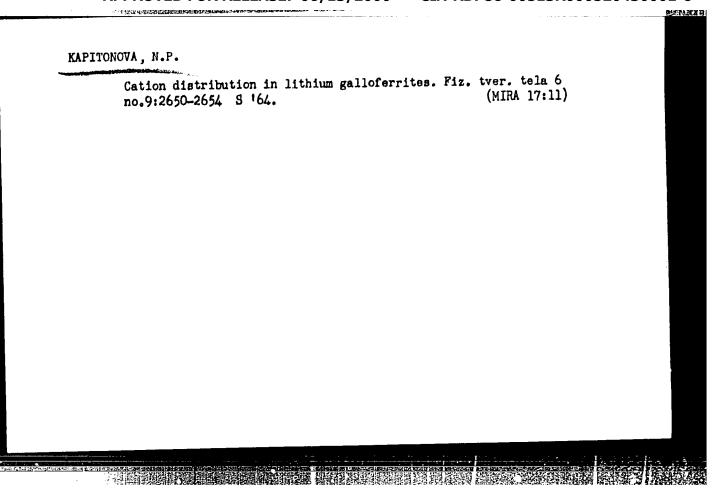
(Irkutek Province--Mica)

Unified genetic classification of the textures and structures of useful minerals. Zhizn' Zem. no.1:77-84 '61. (MIRA 15:6) (Mineralogy—Classification)

KAPITONOV, M.D.

Genetic systematics of mineral aggregates and microgeological bodies. Zhizn' Zem. no.1:219-221 '61. (MIRA 15:6) (Mineralogy—Classification)

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,	Interrelationships of some predatory birds and marmots in the tundras of eastern Yakutia [with summary in English]. Zool.shur. 36 no.8:1228-1232 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:9)	
	l. Nauchno-issledovateliskiy institut polyarnogo zamledeliya, zhivotnovodetva i promyslovogo khozyayetva. (Bulunskiy DistrictAnimals, Nabita and behavior of) (Harmota) (Hawka)	
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AUTHOR:

Kapitonov, V.I. (Leningrad)

26-58-4-28/45

TITLE:

On the Distribution of Cuckoo Birds (O rasprostranenii ku-

kushek)

PERIODICAL:

Priroda, 1958, Nr 4, p 104 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author refers to the Cuculus canorus and Cuculus saturatus, two species of cuckoos, which can be found all over the USSR. As to their distribution in the northern regions of the country, the author proves by examples that the Cuculus canorus is found 400 to 450 km and the Cuculus saturatus 500 to 580 km farther north than is stated in the encyclo-

pedia "Birds of the USSR".

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1. Cuckoo birds-Distribution-USSR

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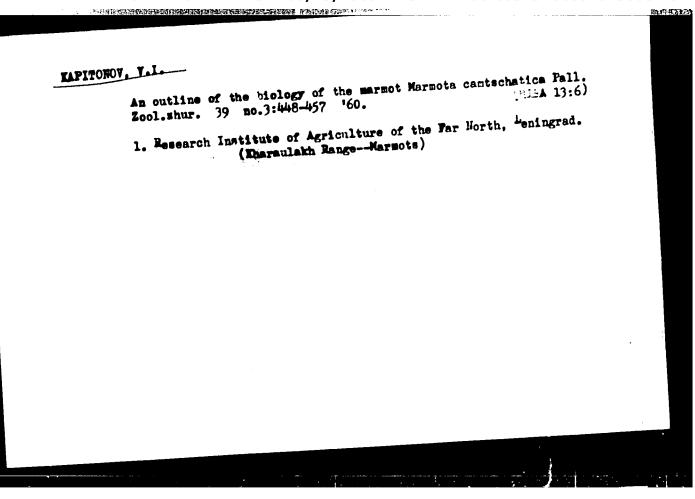
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Distribution and biology of the vole Alticola (Aschizomys) lemminus Killer in the Eharaulakh Mountains. Zool. zhur. 38 no.11:1729-1736 N 159 (MIRA 13:3)

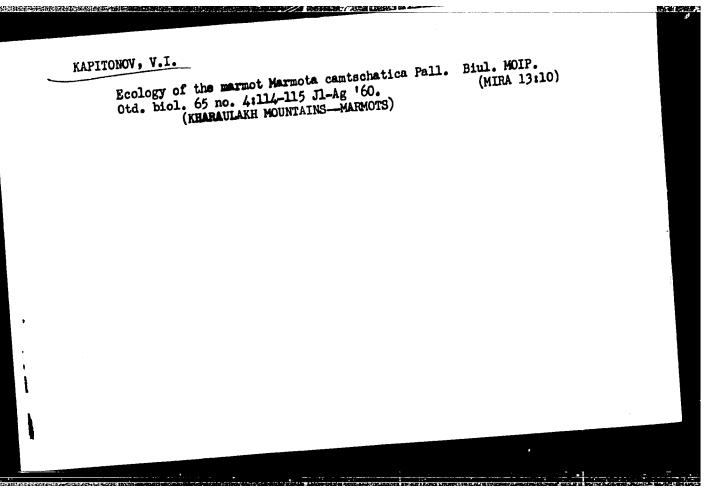
1. Research Institute of Agriculture of the Far North, Leningrad. (Maraulakh Range--Field mice)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000520430001-6"

KAPITONOV, V.I.; CHERNAVSKIY, F.B. Passerine birds in the lower Lena Valley. Ornitologiia no.3:80-97 160. (MIRA 14:6) (Lena Valley-Passeriformes)

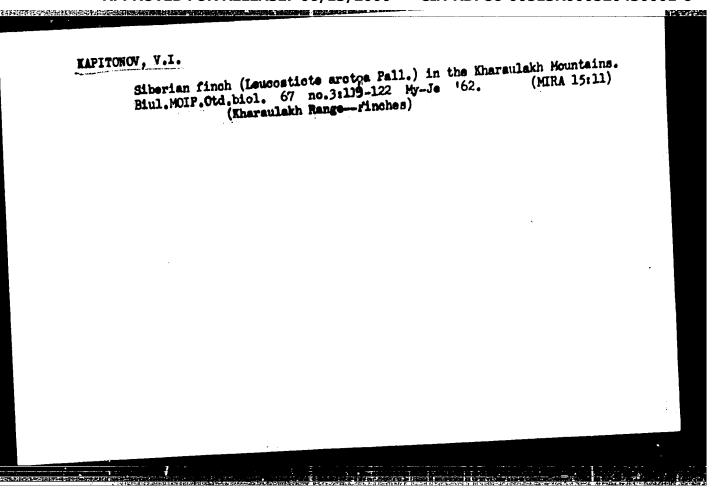


Parasites of Marmota castechatica Pall. Zool. shur. 39 no.9:1435-1437 (MIRA 13:9) S 160. 1. Research Institute of Agriculture of the Far North, Leningrad. (Verkhoyansk Range--Parasites) (Parasites--Marmots)



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Ecological observations on pikas (Ochotona hyperborea Pall.) in the lower Lena Valley. Zool. zhur. 40 no.6:922-933 Je '61. 1. Research Institute of Agriculture of the Far North, Leningrad. (Kharaulakh Range—Pikas)



Ornithological ob	corvations in the lower Lo	na Valley. Ormitolog (MIRA 16:2)	11 a
mo.5135-48 102.	(Lone Valley_Bird	.)	
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(MIRA 15:12) (Komi A.S.S.R.-Pilme)

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KAPITONOV, V.I.; LOBACHEV, Yu.S.

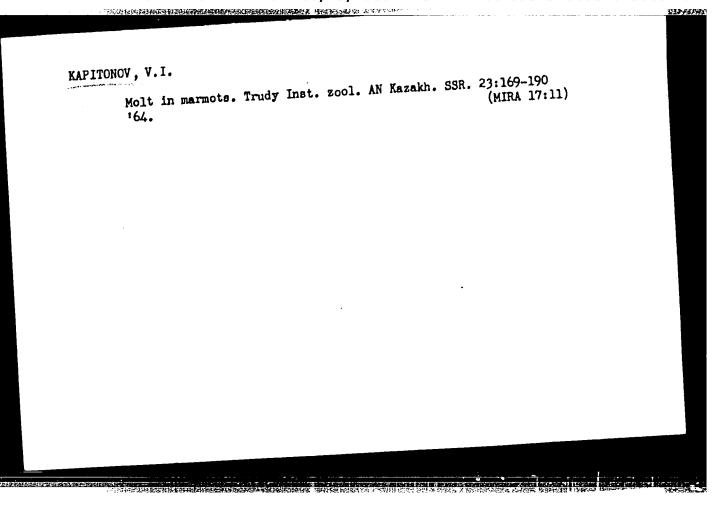
Ecological observations on the marmot Marmota menzbieri Kaschk. in the Korzhintau Mountains (western Tien Shan). Zool. zhur. 43 no.8: (MIRA 17:11) 1211-1220 164.

1. Institut zoologii AN KazSSR, Alma-Ata.

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KAPITOHOV, Yu.

Deputy Chief of Transcaucusian Administration of the Main Administration on Animal Husbardry of the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR. Wrote an article on the yield of lucerne per hectare; deficiencies in fodder growing. OKTENBERYANSKIY R-N, ALAVERDSKIY AND KALINIISKIY

Soviet Source: N: Kommunist No. 86, 13 Apr 51, Abstracted in USAF, "Treasure Island", on file in Library of Congress, Air Information Division, Report No. 99992.

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KAPITONOV Ya.K. KAPITNOV, YA. K.

Dairing - Armenia

Successes of Beria District collective farms in raising milk production of cows. Sots. zhiv. 14 no. 4:35-39 Ap 152.

Youthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952. Unclassified.

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KAPITONOV, Ye.

Armored troops of the Soviet Army. Voen. znan. 37 no.8:14-15

Ag '61. (Tanks (Military science))

(World War, 1939-1945--Gampaigns)

AND THE TRANSPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE KAPITONOV, Ye., polkovnik Soviet tank troops. Voen. snan. 39 no.8:19-20 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8) (Tanks (Military science))

KAPITONOV, Ye.I. (Kursk) Kursk Magnetic Anomaly and its development. Geog. v shkole 26
(MIRA 16:5) (Kursk Magnetic Anomaly-Iron mines and mining) no.1:19-23 Ja-7 '63.

KAPITONOV, TE. I.

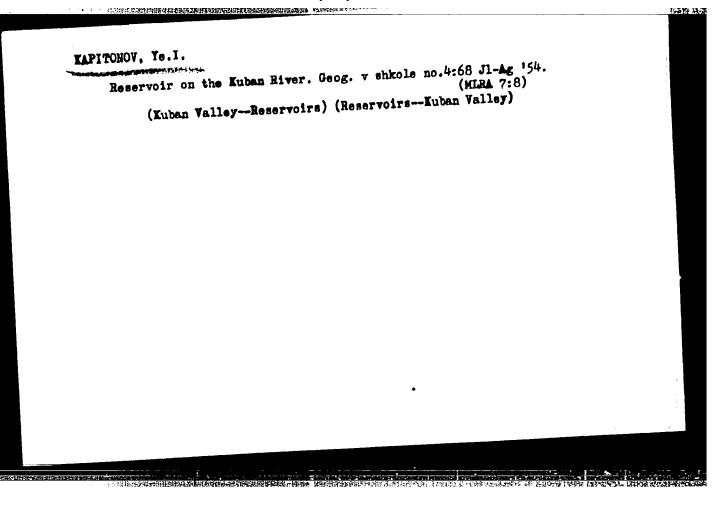
Dissertation: "Noginek District of the Moscow Region (as an Example of Reconomical Development of the Eastern Part of the Moscow Region)." 26/6/50

Moscow Regional Pedagogical Inst

SO Vecheryaya Moskva

Sum 71

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000520430001-6"



EAPTROSON, Ye. I. Reclamation of Ruban reed everys. Geog. v shkele 18 no.6:16-18 (NLBA 9:1) (Exban Valley -- Reclamation of land)

KAPITONOV, Ye. I.

14-57-6-12968

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 6, p 164 (USSR)

AUTHOR:

Kapitonov, Ye. I.

TITLE:

A Program for Studying Local Economic Conditions in the Development of Collective Farm Agriculture on the Basis of Economic and Geographical Investigations (Programma izucheniya mestnykh ekonomicheskikh usloviy razvitiya khozyaystva kolkhoza pri ekonomiko-

geograficheskikh issledovaniyakh)

PERIODICAL:

Uch. zap. Krasnodarsk. gos. in-t, 1956, Nr 18, pp 73-76

ABSTRACT:

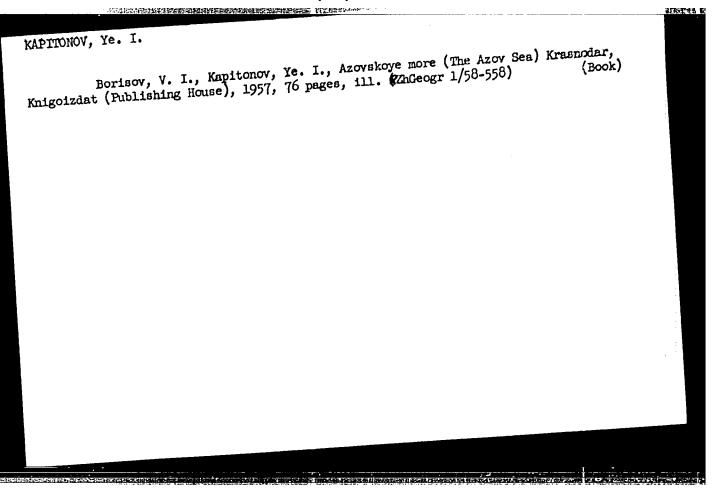
The author states that when a program (of 15 points) is followed in studying conditions, planning committees are able to determine agricultural goals for collective farms with greater accuracy, and collective farms are better able to plan more effective economic utilization

of their resources.

Card 1/1

KAPITONOV Ya.I. "Mineral wealth of our country" by P.Antropov. Reviewed by B.I. Kapitonov. Geog.v shkole 20 no.4:74 Jl-Ag '57. (MLRA 10:7) (Mines and mineral resources) (Antropov, P.)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000520430001-6



sov/26-58-1-17/36

AUTHORS:

Kapitonov, Ye.I., Candidate of Geographical Sciences, Bember,

T.A.

TITLĖ:

The Junction of the Kuban' River with the Black Sea (Soye-

dineniye reki Kubani s Chërnym morem)

PERIODICAL:

Priroda, 1958, Nr 1, pp 93-95 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the beginning of the 19th century, the Kuban' river fell into the Black Sea. Due to a deviation of the Kuban' river into the Akhtanizovskiy Estuary and a steeper decline of the Azov Sea area, the river started to flow into the Azov Sea. In the first 5-Year Plan, fresh water was to be led to the Kiziltashskaya group of estuaries, to make pisciculture possible there. For this purpose, 9 % of the Kuban's flow was thought to be sufficient, and utilization of the Kuban's old river bed towards the Black Sea was suggested. Between 1949 and 1955 a head lock and a trunk canal, chiefly along the former river bed, were completed. However, the amount of water carried by the canal at present does not correspond with the planned amount (20 cubic m a second). This is explained by the presence of a railroad bridge across the canal, which permits

Card 1/2

The Junction of the Kuban' River with the Black Sea

SOV/26-58-1-17/36

only the passage of 4 cubic m a second. A new bridge replacing the former has therefore been suggested. At present, placing the former has therefore been suggested. At present, the salinity of the Kiziltashskiy and Bugazskiy estuaries the salinity of the Kiziltashskiy and Bugazskiy estuaries the salinity of the first positive results were obtained Sea water. In 1955, the first positive results were obtained Sea water. In 1955, the first positive results were obtained in the estuaries with respect to feeding and spawning of the in the estuaries with respect to feeding and spawning of the grey mullet. Thus the former connection between the Kuban's grey mullet. Thus the former connection between the Kuban's grey mullet.

river and the Black Sea has been restored. There are 2 photos, 1 map and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Krasnodarskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut (The Krasnodar State Pedagogical Institute)

Card 2/2

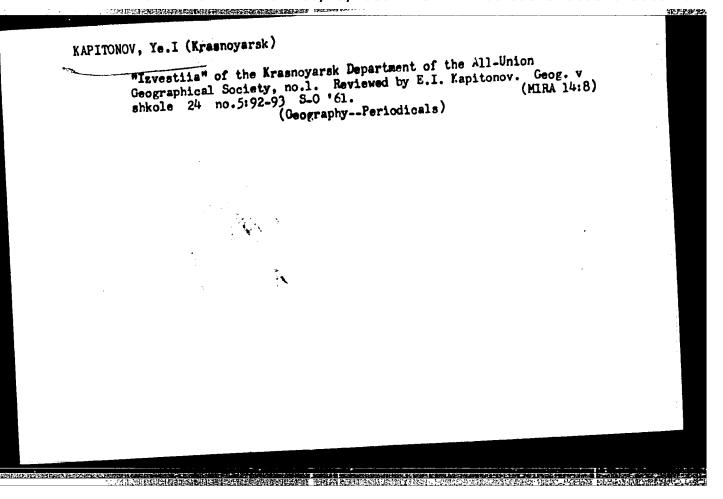
KAPITONOV, Ye.I.

"The northermost" by V.P. Dunaev, Reviewed by E.I. Kapitonov.

(Geog. V shkole 24 no. 1:93 Js-F'61.

(Noril'sk)

(Danaev, V.P.).



KAPITONOV, Ye.N.; LEBEDEV, K.I.

Studying the hydraulic resistance and heat transfer during the flow of boiling solutions in a horizontal pipe. Khim.prom. 41 (MIRA 18:8) no.7:511-515 Jl *65.

1. Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostreyeniya.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000520430001-6"

KAPITONOV, Yevgeniy Vasil'yevich; STAVROPOL'TSEV, Fedor Stepanovich;
MIKHEYEV, N.I., red.; DURASOVA, V.M., tekhn. red.

[Operation of submerged centrifugal electric pumps] Ekspluatateiia pogruzhnykh tsentrobezhnykh elektronasosov. Kuibyshev, Kuibyshevskoe knizhnoeizd-vo, 1964. 53 p. (MIRA 17:1)

s/058/62/000/010/041/093 A061/A101

AUTHORS:

Inozemtseva, O. I., Kapitonov, Yu. A.

TITLÉ:

Azimuthal telescope for the study of cosmic ray variations as a function of the incoming direction of primary radiation

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurmal, Pizika, no. 10, 1962, 61, abstract 10B455 (In collection: "Kosmicheskiye luchi, no. 3", Moscow, AN SSSR,

1961, 105 - 121, summary in English)

Described is an instrument for recording intensity variations in the hard component of cosmic rays proceeding in the vertical direction and the nara component of cosmic rays proceeding in the vertical direction and from opposite azimuths at an angle of 45° to the vertical. The instrument is based on the technique of crossed telescopes with opposite azimuths. For the recording of the directional action of cosmic rays, the instrument is equipped with Geiger counters of the type $CN-5\Gamma$ (SI-5G). Every two counters of the upper and the lower row, connected to the coincidence circuit (T = 1, α sec), constitute a telescopic system permitting the measurement of cosmic ray intensity in a narrow solid angle. To achieve a high statistical accuracy the instrument is of the multichannel type. A statistical two-hour accuracy of Card 1/2

Azimuthal telescope for the study of ...

\$/058/62/000/010/041/093

measurements is 0.3 and 0.6% for the vertical and the oblique directions. To separate the muonic component, a 10-cm thick lead screen is interposed between the counter rows. The instrumental errors do not exceed the statistical ones.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

KAPITONOVA, G. V.

21(3) AUTHORS: Krichevskaya, Ye. I., Kapitonova, G. V. SOV/20-123-1-17/56

TITLE:

The Influence of X-Rays on the Histaminopexic Capacity of Tissues (Vliyaniye rentgenovskikh luchey na gistaminopeksicheskuyu sposobnost: tkaney)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 1, pp 68-71 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors found it of interest to investigate whether the variation of the free histamine level in the tissues under the influence of X-rays observed by them (Ref 12) might not be connected with a disturbance of their histaminopexic capacity. First, experimental methods are investigated, viz. the determination of the histaminopexic capacity of the tissues and the determination of the free histamine in the tissues. The existence of the histaminopexic capacity of the tissues was investigated under physiological conditions, the test subjects investigated under physiological conditions, the test subjects being rats, guinea pigs, and rabbits. The results obtained are shown in a table. All tissues investigated by the authors (the skin of the abdomen, kidneys, liver, stomach, lungs and brain) have a considerable histaminic capacity. With the exception of the skin the data obtained with respect to the above-mentioned

Card 1/3

The Influence of X-Mays on the Histaminopexic Capacity of Tissues

SOV/20-123-1-17/56

types of animals do not differ from one another. Next, the influence exercised by X-rays upon the histaminopexic capacity of tissues was investigated in the case of 72 white rats. The animals were irradiated with a single lethal dose of 800-1000 r. The skin, kidneys, liver, and the brain were investigated, and results are shown in a table. A single lethal irradiation reduces the histaminopexic capacity of the skin and of the tissues as well as of the kidneys and the brain considerably, whereas the histaminopexic capacity of the liver is not disturbed under the given conditions. The irradiation takes effect very rapidly, and the greatest change occurs already after an irradiation of 5 minutes. The histaminic capacity of the tissues is even more reduced by the death of the animals. Histaminopexy (gistaminopeksiya) exercises a protective influence. Between the change of the level of the free histamine in the tissues and their histaminopexic capacity there is a distinctly causal correlation. Certain protective mechanisms are probably not disturbed by irradiation. One of them is probably histaminase. The present paper leads to the following conclusions:

Card 2/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000520430001-6"

The Influence of X-Rays on the Histaminopexic Capacity of Tissues

SOV/20-123-1-17/56

1) Histaminopexic capacity is present not only in the blood but also in other animal tissues.

2) Damage caused by irradiation rapidly and noticeably suppresses the histaminopexic capacity of the tissues. 3) The histaminopexic capacity of the tissues is, without doubt, one of the protective mechanisms which regulate the level of the free histamine in the organism. There are 3 tables and 16 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute for Biological Physics of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED:

July 1, 1958, by L. S. Shtern, Academician

SUBMITTED:

June 27, 1958

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000520430001-6"

8/2970/61/000/0048/0056

ACCESSION NR: AT3012856

AUTHOR: Krichevskaya, Ye. I.; Kapitonova, G. V.

TITLE: Effect of ionizing radiation on the histamine level in tissues and its significance in early radiation damage to the histohematic barriers

SOURCE: Gisto-gematicheskiye bar'yery*: trudy* soveschaniya, 25-28 maya 1960 g., Moscow, 1961, 48-56

TOPIC TAGS: radiation sickness, ionizing radiation, histo-hematic barriers, histamine level, enzyme activity, histamine binding, histamine liberation, histamine depletion, renal barriers, hepatic barriers, barrier permeability

ABSTRACT: As a continuation of earlier research by the authors (Dokl. AN SSSR, v. 123, no 1), the part played by histamine in the radiation derangement of permeability of the histo-hematic barriers. which is still highly debatable in spite of numerous researches, was investigated. An increase in the free histamine content of var-

Card 1/3

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ACCESSION NR: AT3012856

ious tissues, except the brain, was noted after a single irradiation with a lethal x-ray dose. The changes result from altered activity of the exzymes that produce and destroy the histamine, as well as from a disturbance in the processes of its binding and liberation. Of great significance is the change in the histominopexic function of the tissues as controlled by the pituitary adrenal system. The radiation changes in the histamine level of the tissues are of a re-The initial link of this reflex is localized in the flex nature. abdominal organs. No permeability disturbances were noted in the hemato-encephalic or other histo-hematic (renal and hepatic) barriers to P-32 upon elimination of the radiation changes in the histamine level by antihistamine drugs. The effect of massive liberation and depletion of histamine on permeability disturbances of the hemato-encephalic barrier to acid fuchsin was also noted. Although the material obtained does not lead to final conclusions regarding the role of histamine on the radiation syndrome, it undoubtedly participates in radiation damage to the permeability of histo-hematic barrier. Orig. art. has: 9 tables.

Card 2/3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000520430001-6

ACCESSION NR: AT3012856

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moscow (Institute of Biological Physics, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 12Ju163 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE:

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NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 013

Card 3/3

s/2949/63/000/000/0140/0158

ACCESSION NR: AT3011782

Krichevskaya, Ye. I.; Kapitonova, G. V.

AUTHOR: Krichovskaja, 100 AUTHOR: Krichovska

SOURCE: Gisto-gematicheskiye bar'yery* i ioniziruyushchaya radiatsiya. Sbornik rabot laboratorii fiziologii. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1963, 140-158

TOPIC TAGS: ionizing radiation, lethal X-radiation dose, free histamine, free histamine level mechanism, chromatographic method, radiation damage, hypophysical-adrenal system, tissue bond forming capacity, brain tissue, histamine level shift, reflex nature, direct nutritive medium

ABSTRACT: Experimental white rats were X-irradiated with single lethal doses of 800-1000 r (RUP-1 unit, 50 r/min). At different periods after irradiation free histamine content was determined by a modified chromatographic method in the following tissues: brain, modified chromatographic method in the following tissues: brain, skin, stomach, liver, and kidneys. Results show that free histamine increases shortly after irradiation in all tissues studied except the Cord 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT3011782

brain and decreases before death. Absence of free histamine level change in the brain indicates effective protective mechanisms for providing the central nervous system with a relatively constant direct nutritive medium despite radiation damage in the organism. The radiation reaction mechanism for increasing histamine varies in different organs. In some organs it depends mostly on freeing the histamine and in others on activating its formation. These processes are greatly affected by the depressed capacity of tissues to form the hypophysical-adrenal system. The feflex nature of histamine damage of level shifts indicates unity of neuronumoral mechanisms in radiation damage. Orig. art. has: 9 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya fiziologii. Moscow. AN SSSR (Physiology Laboratory. AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 070ct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AM

NO REF SOV: 028

OTHER: 064

Cerd 2/2

BYLOV, V.D.; ZNAMENSKIY, Yu.D.; KAPITONOVA, L.P.; SHCHEDROV, M.S.

Sulfuric acid method of recovering nitrogen oxides from incompletely oxidized gases. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.7:1503-

1505 J1 '62.

(MIRA 15:8)

(Nitrogen oxide)

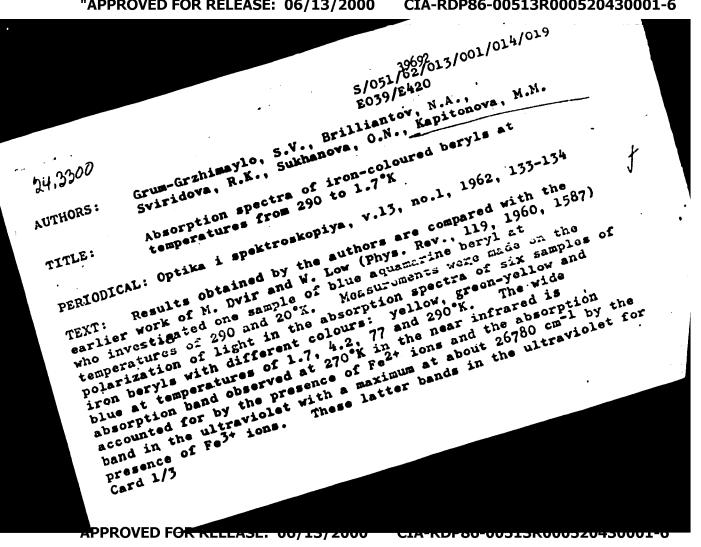
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000520430001-6"

AL'TMAN, Ya.A.; KAPITONOVA, M.E.

Electrical responses of different segments of the auditory system following the action of paired auditory signals of different intensity. Fisiol. shur. 49 no.8:908-918 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:2)

out there was again # 1717 , we have a

1. From the Laboratory for Auditory Analyser Physiology, I.P. Pavlov Institute of Physiology, Leningrad.



S/051/62/013/001/014/019 E039/E420

Absorption spectra. ...

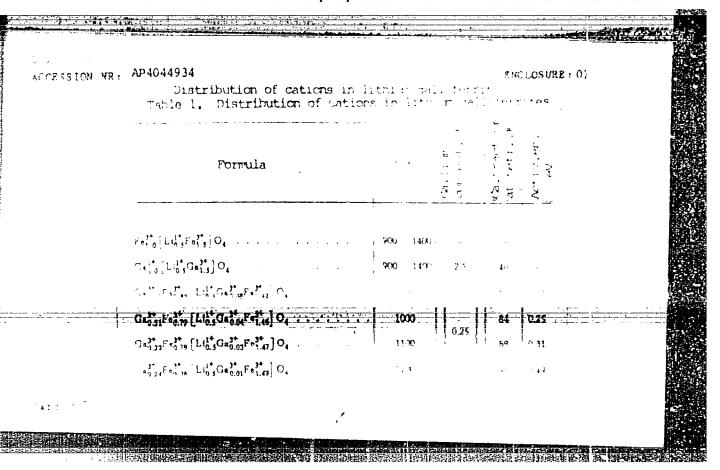
the iron beryls are not observed in the blue aquamarine. very weak narrow absorption bands are observed which become more distinct at 4.2°K. In all samples the extraordinary waves are polarized in the 17190 and 18620 cm⁻¹ bands, particularly in the green-yellow beryl no.209 having a maximum thickness of 6.83 mm. There is also a weak unpolarized band at 21520 cm⁻¹. The 18620 and 21520 bands are not given in the work of Dvir and Low. In all samples the extraordinary waves are completely polarized in the 26780 cm⁻¹band. Dvir and Low observed bands at 26500 and 17590 cm⁻¹ which are sufficiently near to the authors' at 26780 and 17190 cm⁻¹. No further change in the absorption spectra. were discovered on reducing the temperature to 1.7°K. absorption bands presented by Dvir and Low in their paper were interpreted as due to transitions between levels in Fe3+ ions, separated in the octahedral crystal field. The bands observed near to these of Byir and Low are interpreted as band 26780 cm⁻¹ transition in Fe³⁺⁶A₀(dγ³dγ²) — 4T_2 (dγ³dγ²) and the band 17190 cm⁻¹ as the 6A_0 (dγ³dγ²) — 4T_2 (dγ⁴dγ), transition. Card 2/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000520430001-6"

7	5.4
A Timb. Kapitonova, N. P.	į
TYPLE: Distribution of cations in lithium galloferrites	
SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 9, 1964, 2650-2454	- 14 (14 (14 (14 (14 (14 (14 (14 (14 (14
TOPIC TAGS: cation distribution, lithium, gallium alloy, ferrite,	
and the same of th	
x-ray interference, line intensity	
X-ray interference, line intensity ABSTRACT: The degree of ordering and conditions for the existence of apparent ructure in Li _{0.5} Fe _{2.5-t} Ga _t O ₄ (t = 02.5) were investible to x-ray diffraction. The ferrites were prepared by firing the contrast at 800C and 5 hours at 9001550C. Followed by quenching	8
ABSTRACT: The degree of ordering and conditions for the existence of apparatructure in Li _{0.5} Fe _{2.5-t} Ga ₄ O ₄ (t = 02.3) were investible on the existence of apparatructure in Li _{0.5} Fe _{2.5-t} Ga ₄ O ₄ (t = 02.3) were investible of the existence of the ex	8
x-ray interference, line intensity ABSTRACT: The degree of ordering and conditions for the existence of apparetructure in Li _{0.5} Fe _{2.5-t} Ga _t O ₄ (t = 02.5) were investible on x-ray diffraction. The ferrites were prepared by firing the orders at 800C and 5 hours at 9001550C. Followed by quenching	8

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$I_{(401)}/I_{(422)}$ with a	maximum error of 0.0°; the m	method used was that
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wt.; the sp. surface by the B.B.T method. The adservanded for all the samples. The constitution isotherms at the liquid. N term referred to the adservanded for all the samples. The constitution of the samples results showed that low-temp. No isotropic, and to seed at standard method for the deta of so turfaces. Distr: LEG J/LEG C. LEGG.	
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5(3), 5(4) AUTHORS:

Zarif'yants, Yu. A., Kapitonova, N. V., Kicelev, V. F.,

Krasil'nikov, K. G.

TITLE:

The Adsorption of Benzene Vapors on Aluminosilicates of Various Composition (Adsorbtsiya parov benzela la aljumosilikatakh razlichnogo sostava)

PERIODICAL:

Nauchayye doklady vysshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheshaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Kr 1, pp 48 - 51 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The insertion of AlO tetrahedrens in the structure of silica leads to a variation of the hydrated as well as unhydrated sectors of the surface. Thus also the adsorption properties vary during the transition from pure silica to aluminosilicates of various composition. Aluminosilicates with a content of 15, and 30,2 Al₂O₃ as well as

the aluminogel AT and silica gel K-2 were investigated. The isothermal lines of adsorption are given in diagrams. The initial sections (in enlarged reproduction) lie

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000520430001-6"

The Adsorption of Benzene Vapors on Aluminosilicates of Various Composition

SOV/156-59-1-12/54

on a curve, and the adsorption rises with increasing Al₂O₃ content. This cannot be explained by an increase of the adsorption potential in the pores. The adsorption of aluminogel is higher than that of equally porous aluminosilicate with 15% Al203 and of more fine-porous silica gel. The variation of the adsorptive capacity seems to depend on changes of the surface structure. This will be investigated with nonporous adsorbents in a future work. V. T. Bykov (Ref 8) assumed that the so-called "absolute" adsorption properties of the surface of silica and aluminosilicates are equal and extended this statement to various kinds of adsorbents. This is a false presumption, based on unfounded presuppositions. Actually, a function must be effective here which depends just on the specific properties of the surface of the individual adsorbents. The range, for instance, which is occupied by a benzene molecule on silica gel is larger than that on the aluminogel. Gratitude is expressed to B. V. Il'in for his assistance in this work. There are 2 figures and 16 refer-

Card 2/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000520430001-6"

The Adsorption of Renzene Vapors on Aluminosilicates

SOV/156-59-1-12/54

of Various Composition

ences, 14 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra obshchey fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo univer-

siteta im. M. V. Lomonosova (Chair of General Physics of

Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED:

July 10, 1958

Card 3/3

. KAPITONOVA, O.N. USSR / Microbiology. General Hicrobiology. Effect of External Agents. Disinfection.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5418.

: Prokof'yeva-Bel'govskaya, A. A.; Alikhanyan, 5. I.; Kapitonova, O. N.; Yerokhina, L. I.

: Cytology of Radiation Mutants in Actinomycetes Inst (Actinomyces globisporus streptomycini Kras.) Title

Orig Pub: Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol., 1958, No 2, 193-201.

Abstract: Cytological and cultural characteristics, as well as antibiotic activity of four strains of A. globisporus streptomycini and 50 mutants of this species, obtained with the aid of ultra-high doses of ultraviolet rays (10,000-15,000 erg/mm3) with intermediate photoreactivation,

were studied. The ultraviolet radiation caused

Card 1/2

Lat Radiation Henetics, Inst Beophys, AS USSR. and A-U Inst Untilities

USBR / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Effect of External Agents. Disinfection.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5418.

Abstract: the formation of mutants with hereditary changes of nucleoprotein components of the cell. The mutants obtained differed from each other mainly by a basophilia of protoplasm in stage I and II of the development, structure of nuclear elements, character of their division and their content of DNA. 5 types of radiation mutants most frequently encountered in a producer of streptomycin under the influence of ultraviolet radiation were isolated. 21 microphotographs and a scheme of the development of mutants of the 5 isolated types are given. -- L. W. Kats.

Card 2/2

2

PROKOF'YEVA_BEL'GOVSKAYA, A.A.; KAPITONOVA, O.N.; SHAMINA, Z.B.

Radiosensitivity of sotinomycetes strains and species as related to the structural characteristics of their nuclear elements.

Radiobiologiia 1 no.1:112-118 '61.

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR i Vescoyusnyy nauchmolesledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov, Moskva.

(ACTINOMYCES) (RADIATION—PHESIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

(CELL NUCLEI)

MIKHAYLOVA, G.R., KAPITOHOVA, O.N.

Study of the morphology of Actinomyces during its culture on agar-containing media. Mikrobiologiia 33 no.2:239.244

Mr.Ap '54.

1. Vaesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibictikov, Moskva.

PROKOF'IEVA-BEL'OOVSKATA, A.A.; KAPITONOVA, Q.N.; SHAMINA, Z.M.,

Cytological study of the changes in Actinomyces cells caused by (MIRA 15;4)

radiation. TSitologiia & no.1:18-26 Ja-F '62. (ACTINOMICES)

(RADIATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (ACTINOMICES)

KAPITONOVA, O.N.; PROKOF'YEVA-BEL'GOVSKAYA, A.A.

Cytological characteristics of the development of three strains of Actinomycei streptomycini Kras. on various mediums. Antibiotiki 8 (MIRA 17:10) no.12:1074-1080 D 63.

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.

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AUTHOR: Kapitonova, C. N.

TITLE: Cytological study of Actinomyces cells irradiated with UV and subjected to photoreactivation

SOURCE: Mikrobiologiya, v. 32, no. 3, 1963, 450-454

TOPIC TAGS: UV effects on cytology, Actinomyces olivaceus, photoreactivation, cell development, spores, buds, basophilia, nuclear division

ABSTRACT: A study was made to determine the length of exposure to visible light (photoreactivation) required to restore the functioning of nuclear and cytoplasmic elements of Actinomyces olivaceus spores after UV irradiation with 3000 erg/cm sup 2. UV-irradiated spore suspensions were exposed to visible light for varying periods. Two control suspensions were used, the first subjected to neither UV nor photoreactivation, and the second UV-irradiated without photoreactivation. Suspensions were cultured in a bouillon medium and samples taken at 2-hr intervals for 12 hr to determine basophilia of spores and

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buds and to study the morphology and DNA content of nuclear elements. The non-UV-irradiated controls showed 66% budding after 4 hr, with basophilia and full viability of the nonbudded spores. The UV-irradiated, nonphotoreactivated controls showed weak basophilia at 4 hr and began to bud (5% budding) only after 8 hr. After 15 min of photoreactivation the UV-irradiated (experimental) spores had already begun to synthesize nucleic acid. After 4 hr of incubation 53% of the spores in this group showed basophilia. Lengthening photoreactivation to 30 or 60 min significantly increased the percentage of spores with restored basophilia and accelerated the budding process. Prolongation of photoreactivation beyond 60 min did not change the incidence of basophilia or budding, but considerably increased the number of dying spores or buds. Finally, lengthening the photoreactivation period to 240 min began to inhibit the ability of the spores to bud at all. After 8 hr of growth, all groups began to show intensive bud development and changes in bud morphology. The greatest number of viable but morphologically changed buds was observed in the spores which had been irridiated and then photoreactivated. Analysis of the morphological changes showed that the majority (up to 60%) of the buds were capable of forming normal branches. This may account for the fact that photoreactivation is accompanied by increased viability and a decrease in the incidence of mutations. Further experiments were

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conducted to determine the effect of exposure to visible light without preliminary UV-irradiation. It was found that visible light interferes with the processes involved in the division of nuclear elements, leading to the formation of large clumped nuclei incapable of division. In some buds the impairment was so great that they died in the course of further development; most, however, recovered the ability to undergo normal nuclear division and survived. Visible light in large doses thus inhibits the normal cellular development of Actinomyces, but the damage, unlike that caused by exposure to UV, rapidly disappears. "The author thanks A. A. Prokof'yeva-Bel'govskaya for advice on the present study." Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuzny*y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotiki (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Antibiotics)

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Card 3/3

BORODIN, L.S.; BYKOVA, A.V.; KAPITONOVA, T.A.; PYATENKO, Yu.A.

Recent data on sirconolite and its niobium variety. Dokl. AH SSSR (MIRA 13:10)

l. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh elementov Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikon E.V.Belovym. (Afrikanda gegion--Sirconolite) (Aldan Flateau--Sirconolite)

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S/020/61/136/004/025/026 B016/B075

AUTHORS:

Semenov, Ye. I., Khun Ven-sin, and Kapitonova, T. A.

TITLE:

The New Mineral Baotite

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1961, Vol. 136, No. 4,

pp. 915-916

TEXT: The authors report on a new niobium mineral "baotite" (named after the town of Baotou in Inner Mongolia). Basing on the authors' data Pen Tsi-zhuy had already published brief information concerning this subject (Ref. 1). Baotite forms isometric, sometimes rectangular porphyritic crystals, 8-10 cm large, in white quartz. It has distinct cleavage faces in two directions, a brownish-black color, and in small splinters, it is transparent. Specific gravity d = 4.42 (theoretically 4.74). Microhardness 769 kg/mm² (about 5.9 of the Mohs scale). Optically monoaxial positive, $N_e = 2.16$, $N_O = 1.94$, $N_e - N_O = 0.22$. An intensive pleochroism from black-brown (N_e) to greenish-yellow (N_O) is visible. Extinction is diagonal with respect to the cleavage faces. V. I. Simonov

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The New Mineral Baotite

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of the Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography AS USSR) has determined the dimensions of the tetragonal cell ao = 19.68; $c_0 = 5.88$ A, $c_0/a_0 = 0.312$. Volume of the cell $v = a^2c = 2205A^3$. The space group is I $4_1/a$. Table 1 contains data of the Debye powder pattern, taken by analyst N. G. Bataliyeva. Chemical analyses are summarized in Table 2. Specimen no. 1, contained small quantities of albite and other minerals. Sr, Mn, V, Cu, Sn, and Cr could be discovered in baotite by spectrum analysis (weak lines). The empirical formula Ba2Ti7NbSi4028Cl with a weight per formula unit of 1575 was determined by chemical analysis. The number of formula units in the unit cell amounts to $z = 3.72 \approx 4$. The formula is of the general type Ba(Ti, Nb)2 SiO7 (z = 16). V. I. Simonov (Ref. 3), for the first time, determined the crystalline structure of baotite and found fourfold meta-silicate rings of silicon-oxygen tetrahedra Si4012 in it, as well as chains of titanium-niobium octahedra. In this structure, chlorine concentrates in large cavities. Ye. I. Semenov and Chzhan Pey-shan! (Ref. 2) recently have described a new mineral bafertisite BaFe2TiSi2Oq occurring in the Chinese People's

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The New Mineral Baotite

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Republic. This mineral also contains Cl and Nb. In it, like in bactite, neither the compensation of the isomorphous substitution of Ti by Nb, nor the part played by Cl, are satisfactorily explained. In bactite, substitution according to formula Nb5tCl——Ti4+ is most probable, since the number of atoms of Nb and Cl are approximately equal. Jointly with bactite, albite, alkali-amphibole, aegrine, bastnusite, galenite, and pyrite in small quantities occur in quartz veins. These hydrothermal quartz veins are deposited in quartzites not far from an alkaligranosyenite massif. The authors assume that the formation of bactite as well as of other minerals occurring there is connected with the alkaline metasomatosis. Table 1 gives the numerical values of the interplanar spacings of bactite which have been obtained by the Debye powder pattern (analyst N. G. Bataliyeva). Table 2 contains the chemical analysis of bactite (analysts T. A. Kapitonova and A. V. Bykova). There are 2 tables and 3 references: 1 Soviet.

PRESENTED: July 27, 1960, by N. V. Belov, Academician

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